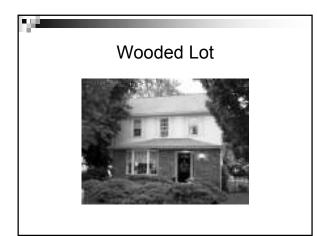
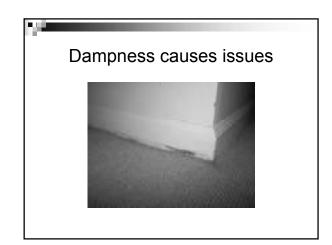
## Water Intrusion "The culprit of many problems" Instructor: Brian Dunbar Sherwood Inspection Services, LLC Water Intrusion Site condition Gutter systems Ventilation Mold Site Condition Wooded, Swampy, Open lot, Windy Grading & vegetation So why does this make a difference when doing construction?

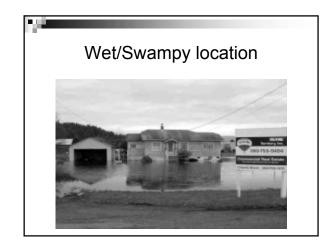








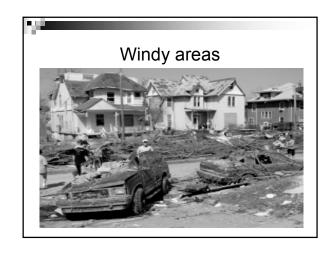


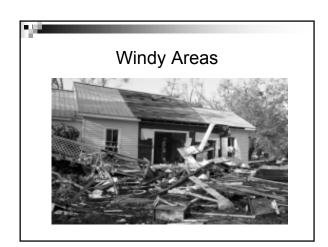














#### As A contractor:

- Take into consideration your surroundings
- Take into consideration the age of material you are attaching to
- Understand the effect of what you do on the people you work for

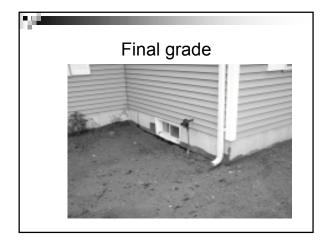
#### Grading & Vegetation

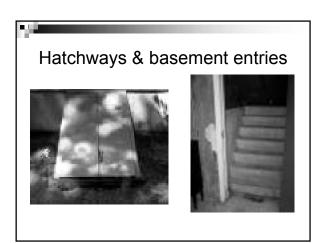
- Hillside grade
- Final grade
- Hatchways
- Patios, Driveways, walkways

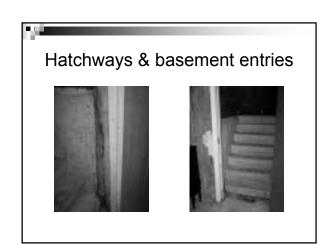
#### Hillside Grade











### Hatchways & basement entries





### Patios, driveways & walkways Need to be pitched to drain water

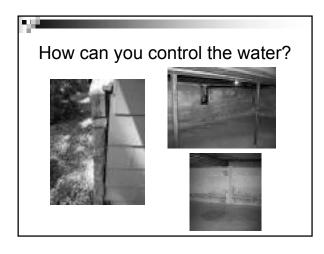
➤ Need to be pitched to drain water away from the structure.



#### Gutters

- "To have or Not to have" That is the question
- Sizing
- Directing

# Without gutters no cleaning?



Sizing the beast...

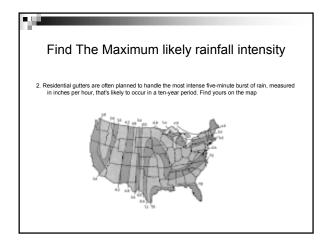
Using a 3 step process!

Calculate the roof's watershed area

Find the maximum Likely rainfall intensity

Determine the gutter needed to drain the watershed

# Calculate the roof's watershed area 1. Calculate your roof's watershed area — A roof's watershed area isn't obvious. Maximum rainfall is likely wind driven, so steep roofs may collect more water than flat roofs. To figure a roof's watershed area, multiply is surface area by the appropriate factor on the table. | Read pack Factor | 12 mil 2 mil



# Determine the gutter needed to drain the watershed Divide your favored gutter's 1-in.-per-hour watershed (from the chart) by the five-minute rainfall intensity (from the map). This determines the maximum watershed level the gutters can serve between downspouts. Pitch your gutters by 1/8 in. per ft., and you can multiply the watershed by 1.4. Each square inch of downspout cross section can drain 100 sq. ft. of watershed. So a 2-in. by 3-in. spout drains up to 600 sq. ft., and a 3-in. by 4-in. spout drains 1,200 sq. ft. Going from one downspout to two doubles the watershed that a section of gutter can drain

#### Gutter Sizing example:

Sample house — An 8-in-12 pitch roof section in Connecticut is 40 ft. wide, and its rafter length is 20 ft. The roof's area is 800 sq. ft. The pitch factor for an 8-in-12 pitch roof is 1.1; when multiplied by 800 sq. ft. ft., that gives a watershed of 880 sq. ft. The theoretical 5,520-sq. ft. watershed drained by a 5-in. K-style gutter, divided by Connecticut's 6.0-in.-per-hr. rainfall intensity, shows a maximum watershed of 920 sq. ft. Close, but to be safe, the builder should pitch the gutter 1/8' per foot and either use a larger gutter or add another downspout. In this case he added a second downspout. In this case he added a



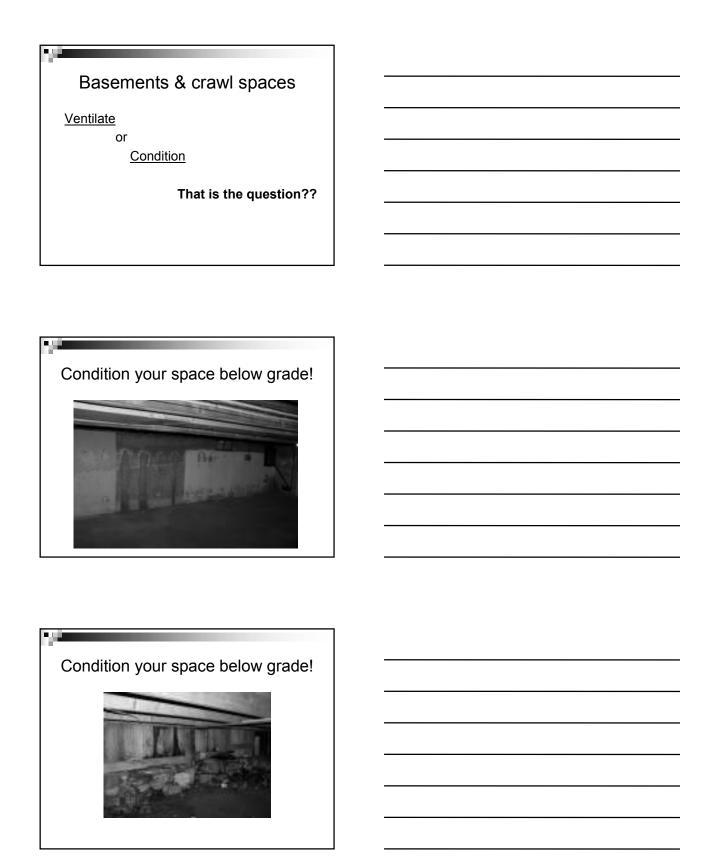
#### Ventilation

Underrated & Misunderstood

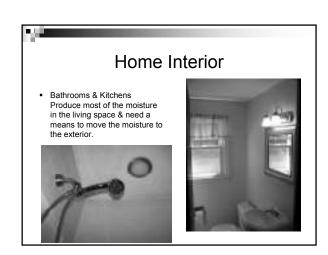


#### Insufficient Ventilation

- Cause of early roof failures
- Cause of condensation lead to mold
- Contributor to sick house syndrome
- Contributor to other health issues

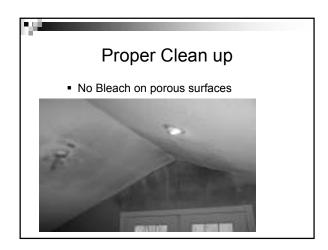


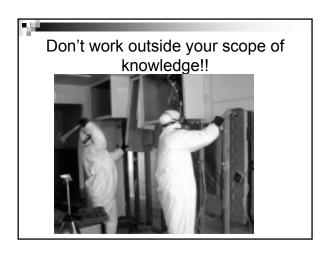


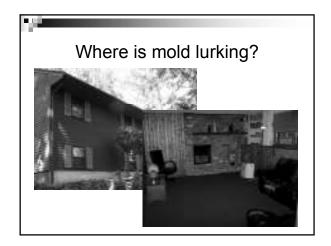




## Mold vs. Mildew · Both are fungi · Mold grows on almost any organic material Leaves, fabrics, paper, wood, food, paint, dust, etc. Mold will also grow on soap scum, dust and paint that are on non-porous surfaces such tile, metal and fiberglass/vinyl · Mildew grows on living plants What does it take for Mold to grow? √ Air ✓ **Food** (Fabric, Paper, Paint, Dust etc.) ✓ Water Where does the moisture come from? Interior Exterior











#### Fire Protection

Fire Egress ( **CFSC # 24.2.4**)



#### **Doors**

- Doors: "Doors that are in the path of travel of a means of escape, other than bathroom doors in accordance with 24.2.4.2, shall be not less than 28 in. wide.
- Bathroom doors 24 In. wide
- Doors shall be not less than 78 in. in nominal height

- Doors shall be not less than 78 in. in nominal height
   Every closet door latch shall be such that children can open from inside the closet
   Every bathroom door shall be designed to allow opening from outside during an emergency when locked.
   Doors shall be swinging or sliding
   No Door in any means of escape shall be locked against egress when the building is occupied. All locking devices that impede or prohibit egress or that cannot be easily disengaged shall be prohibited.

#### How High?





# You said 28" wide?





#### **Smoke Detectors**

Placement & locations:

780 CMR 3603.16.10 & NFPA 72



#### Placement & Locations

- The placement of smoke detectors in single family homes. 780 CMR 3603.16.10 provides guidance on the number of smoke detectors. This section, in part, reads smoke detectors/heat detectors are required in the following locations:
  In the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms (Within 15)
  In all bedrooms
  In each story of a dwelling unit, including basements and cellars, but not including crawl spaces and uninhabitable attics.

- In each story of a dwelling unit, including basements and cellars, but not including crawl spaces and uninhabitable attics. In residential units of 1,200 square feet or more, automatic fire detectors, in the form of smoke detectors shall be provided for each 1,200 square feet of area or part thereof Any smoke detector shall be provided for each 1,200 square feet of area or part thereof Any smoke detector located within 20 feet of a kitchen or bathroom containing a tub or shower must be a photoelectric type. The 1996 edition of NFPA 72 gives further guidance on the placement of smoke detectors, when required. Some examples from Chapter 2 of NFPA 72 are as follows: In unfinished construction, detectors should be mounted on the bottom of floor joists. Smoke detectors in a room with a ceiling sloped greater than one foot in eight feet horizontally, should be located on the high side of the ceiling. Smoke detectors should not be located within three (3) feet of a door to a bathroom containing a tub or a shower or the supply registers of a forced air HYAC system. Further guidance is provided by NFPA 72 for dead air spaces. Smoke detectors can be located on the ceiling with the side of the detector greater than four (4) inches from the wall or on the wall of a room with the top of the detector located four (4) to twelve (12) inches down from the ceiling (see attached diagram from NFPA 72).

Types and applications  There are 2 types of smoke detectors Ionization detectors Ionization detectors Photoelectric  Ionization and Photoelectric Smoke Alarma  In concentrative study on respect the control and photoelectric study of the Alarma Alarma Market of Standards and Exemploy, along with Underprise Standards and Standards and Technology, along with Underprise Standards and St		
■ There are 2 types of smoke detectors ■ Ionization detectors ■ Photoelectric  • Ionization and Photoelectric Smoke Alarms  • Ionization and Photoelectric Smoke Alarms  • Acompetensive study on residential annue alarm sechology was recently completed by the National Institution of Standards, and Tachnology, abona with Underwriters of Commission, this US Centres for Disease Control and Praversition, and other Standards, The Work evaluated central entergoing metals and the Control of the Standards of the Standar		
There are 2 types of smoke detectors Ionization detectors Photoelectric  Ionization and Photoelectric Smoke Alarms  Ionization and Photoelectric Smoke Alarms  Ionization and Photoelectric Smoke Alarms  A comprehensive study or residential smoke alarm bedroology was recently completed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, along with Underwriters  Commission. In the Standards are Technology, along with Underwriters  Commission. In the Standards are Technology, along with Underwriters  Commission. In the Standards are Technology, along with Underwriters  In control can be standard current and energing make alarm technology responses to NSI wited in the Standards are public to the Standard and Preventions and Other Standard and Technology along the T		
There are 2 types of smoke detectors Ionization detectors Photoelectric  Ionization and Photoelectric Smoke Alarma  Ionization and Standard In the Ionization of Ionization of Ionization Institute of Standards and Technology, along with Underpreters  Commission, In the Ionization of Standards and Technology, along with Underpreters  Commission, In the Ionization of Debases Control and Prevention and other  Sportson, In work evaluated current and energing more alarm technology response to Ionization Institute of Standards Institute of Institute Instit	Types and applications	
In controlled appriments, controlled appriments and some some some some some some some some	1 J poo ana apphoationo	
In controlled appriments, controlled appriments and some some some some some some some some		
I losization and Photoelectric Smoke Alarms  I comparison the state of the state o	<ul><li>There are 2 types of smoke detectors</li></ul>	
I losization and Photoelectric Smoke Alarms  I comprehensive study or residential smake alarm behindingly was recently completed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, along with Underwriters Laboratories. The US Fire Administration, the US Consumer Product Safety (1997) and the Standards and Technology, along with Underwriters Laboratories. The US Fire Administration, the US Consumer Product Safety (1997) and the Safety of Safety (1997) and the Safety (1997) and	<ul> <li>Ionization detectors</li> </ul>	
I lonization and Photoelectric Smoke Alarms  A comprehensive study on residential smoke alarm schnology was recently completed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, alone with Underwriters [Laboropiece, The U.S. Per Administration, the IS Consumer Product Safety Comprehensive Study of Consumer Product Safety Comprehensive Study (Consumer Product Safety Comprehensive Safety Comprehensive Safety Safety Comprehensive Safety		
A comprehensive study on residential smoke alarm technology, along with Underwriters Laboratories, the US Fire Administration, the US Consumer Product Safety Commission, the US Centers for Disease Centrol and Prevention, and other Sponsors. This work evaluated current and emerging smoke alarm technology responses to NIST website is http://snokealarm.nist.gov/). While additional research continues, the following information can be verified at this time.  Early detection of fires is crucial to escape time, because the time to unlenable conditions in residences can be as firths a finanties for typical flaming the escapiants. Both incuration and protoelectric sinches almost technologies quickly alart occupants in most fire scenarios.  In controlled experiments, ionization alarms react earlier than photoelectric alarms in smoldering fires, such as those involving paper or flammable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those involving paper or flammable inquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those ignited by orgarettes in uphotolectric realization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those ignited by orgarettes in uphotolected realization alarms cost about \$5 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$50 retail, photoelectric alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced in the since a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm have to batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the detector with a manufacture or instruction is an	■ Pnotoelectric	
A comprehensive study on residential smoke alarm technology, along with Underwriters Laboratories, the US Fire Administration, the US Consumer Product Safety Commission, the US Centers for Disease Centrol and Prevention, and other Sponsors. This work evaluated current and emerging smoke alarm technology responses to NIST website is http://snokealarm.nist.gov/). While additional research continues, the following information can be verified at this time.  Early detection of fires is crucial to escape time, because the time to unlenable conditions in residences can be as firths a finanties for typical flaming the escapiants. Both incuration and protoelectric sinches almost technologies quickly alart occupants in most fire scenarios.  In controlled experiments, ionization alarms react earlier than photoelectric alarms in smoldering fires, such as those involving paper or flammable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those involving paper or flammable inquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those ignited by orgarettes in uphotolectric realization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those ignited by orgarettes in uphotolected realization alarms cost about \$5 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$50 retail, photoelectric alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced in the since a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm have to batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the detector with a manufacture or instruction is an		
A comprehensive study on residential smoke alarm technology, along with Underwriters Laboratories, the US Tier Administration, the US Consumer Product Safety Commission, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other Sponsors. This work evaluated current and emerging smoke alarm technology responses to the NIST website is http://smokealarm.nist.gov/J. While additional research continues, the following information can be verified at this time.  Early detection of fires is crucial to escape time, because the time to untenable conditions in residences can be as liftle as a limitates for bytical filening the scanics. So thi hostization and protoebectric since alarm technologies apulciby alart occupants in most fire scenarios.  In controlled experiments, ionization alarms react earlier than photoelectric alarms in smodering fires, such as those involving paper or fammable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smodering fires, such as those ignited by orgarettes in upholstered furniture, bedding materials, and mattreads.  Experts recommend that a home have both ionization and photoelectric alarms or dual alarms to ensure the fastest response to both flaming and smodering fires. Sonization alarms cost about \$50 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$50 retail, photoelectric alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm have a larm baye as allerning feature, so nuisance alarms can be alarm to be a simple fine detector with a managed course.		
A comprehensive study on residential smoke alarm technology, along with Underwriters Laboratories, the US Fire Administration, the US Consumer Product Safety Commission, the US Centers for Disease Centrol and Prevention, and other Sponsors. This work evaluated current and emerging smoke alarm technology responses to NIST website is http://snokealarm.nist.gov/). While additional research continues, the following information can be verified at this time.  Early detection of fires is crucial to escape time, because the fire to unlenable conditions in residences can be as fifth as 3 minutes for typical fleming the scenarios. Both industron and protoelectric sinder alarm technologies quickly alart occupants in most fire scenarios.  In controlled experiments, ionization alarms react earlier than photoelectric alarms in smoldering fires, such as those involving paper or flammable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those involving paper or flammable injudics, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those ignited by orgarettes in uphobleted formulare, bedding materials, and mattreses.  Experts recommend that a home have both ionization and photoelectric alarms or dual alarms to ensure the fastest response to both flaming and smoldering fires. Ionization alarms cost about \$5 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$30.  **Operation of the scenarios of the scenar		
A comprehensive study on residential smoke alarm technology, along with Underwriters Laboratories, the US Fire Administration, the US Consumer Product Safety Commission, the US Centers for Disease Centrol and Prevention, and other Sponsors. This work evaluated current and emerging smoke alarm technology responses to NIST website is http://snokealarm.nist.gov/). While additional research continues, the following information can be verified at this time.  Early detection of fires is crucial to escape time, because the fire to unlenable conditions in residences can be as fifth as 3 minutes for typical fleming the scenarios. Both industron and protoelectric sinder alarm technologies quickly alart occupants in most fire scenarios.  In controlled experiments, ionization alarms react earlier than photoelectric alarms in smoldering fires, such as those involving paper or flammable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those involving paper or flammable injudics, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those ignited by orgarettes in uphobleted formulare, bedding materials, and mattreses.  Experts recommend that a home have both ionization and photoelectric alarms or dual alarms to ensure the fastest response to both flaming and smoldering fires. Ionization alarms cost about \$5 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$30.  **Operation of the scenarios of the scenar		
A comprehensive study on residential smoke alarm technology, along with Underwriters Laboratories, the US Fire Administration, the US Consumer Product Safety Commission, the US Centers for Disease Centrol and Prevention, and other Sponsors. This work evaluated current and emerging smoke alarm technology responses to NIST website is http://snokealarm.inst.gov/). While additional research continues, the following information can be verified at this time.  Early detection of fires is crucial to escape time, because the time to unlenable conditions in residences can be as lifte as a funitate for lypical fleming fire scenarios. Both inoration and protoselectr's smoke alarm technologies quickly alart occupants in most fire scenarios.  In controlled experiments, ionization alarms react earlier than photoelectric alarms in smodering fires, such as those involving paper of fammable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms is mondering fires, such as those involving paper of fammable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smodering fires, such as those ignited by orgareties in upholisered furniture, bedding materials, and mattreases.  Experts recommend that a home have both ionization and photoelectric alarms or dual alarms to ensure the fastest response to both flaming and smoldering fires. Ionization alarms cost about \$5 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$30.  **All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm have a silending feeding and alarms on the decion with a meaning alarms. The part of the p		
A comprehensive study on residential smoke alarm technology, along with Underwriters Laboratories, the US Fire Administration, the US Consumer Product Safety Commission, the US Centers for Disease Centrol and Prevention, and other Sponsors. This work evaluated current and emerging monte alarm technology responses to NIST website is http://snokealarm.nist.gov/). While additional research continues, the following information can be verified at this time.  Early detection of fires is crucial to escape time, because the time to unlenable conditions in residences can be as iffer as a finanties for lycial fliening fire scenerios. Both increation and protoelectric sinches alarm technologies quickly slant occupants in most time scenarios.  In controlled experiments, ionization alarms react earlier than photoelectric alarms in smoldering fires, such as those involving paper of fammable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those involving paper of fammable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those involving paper of fammable liquids, and mattereses.  Experts recommend that a home have both ionization and photoelectric alarms or dual alarms to ensure the fastest response to both flaming and smoldering fires. Ionization alarms cost about \$5 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$30.  **All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm nutrit itself should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm have a silention federate.		
A comprehensive study on residential smoke alarm technology, along with Underwriters Laboratories, the US Fire Administration, the US Consumer Product Safety Commission, the US Centers for Disease Centrol and Prevention, and other Sponsors. This work evaluated current and emerging monte alarm technology responses to NIST website is http://snokealarm.nist.gov/). While additional research continues, the following information can be verified at this time.  Early detection of fires is crucial to escape time, because the time to unlenable conditions in residences can be as iffer as a finanties for lycial fliening fire scenerios. Both increation and protoelectric sinches alarm technologies quickly slant occupants in most time scenarios.  In controlled experiments, ionization alarms react earlier than photoelectric alarms in smoldering fires, such as those involving paper of fammable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those involving paper of fammable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those involving paper of fammable liquids, and mattereses.  Experts recommend that a home have both ionization and photoelectric alarms or dual alarms to ensure the fastest response to both flaming and smoldering fires. Ionization alarms cost about \$5 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$30.  **All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm nutrit itself should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm have a silention federate.		
A comprehensive study on residential smoke alarm technology, along with Underwriters Laboratories, the US Fire Administration, the US Consumer Product Safety Commission, the US Centers for Disease Centrol and Prevention, and other Sponsors. This work evaluated current and emerging monte alarm technology responses to NIST website is http://snokealarm.nist.gov/). While additional research continues, the following information can be verified at this time.  Early detection of fires is crucial to escape time, because the time to unlenable conditions in residences can be as iffer as a finanties for lycial fliening fire scenerios. Both increation and protoelectric sinches alarm technologies quickly slant occupants in most time scenarios.  In controlled experiments, ionization alarms react earlier than photoelectric alarms in smoldering fires, such as those involving paper of fammable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those involving paper of fammable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those involving paper of fammable liquids, and mattereses.  Experts recommend that a home have both ionization and photoelectric alarms or dual alarms to ensure the fastest response to both flaming and smoldering fires. Ionization alarms cost about \$5 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$30.  **All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm nutrit itself should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm have a silention federate.		
A comprehensive study on residential smoke alarm technology, along with Underwriters Laboratories, the US Fire Administration, the US Consumer Product Safety Commission, the US Centers for Disease Centrol and Prevention, and other Sponsors. This work evaluated current and emerging monte alarm technology responses to the NiST website is http://smokealarm.inst.gov/j. While additional research continues, the following information can be verified at this time.  Early detection of fires is crucial to escape time, because the time to untenable conditions in residences can be as iffet as a finanties of pycial fliening fire scenerios. Both inotration and protoelectric simulation and intended productions are productived and the scenarios.  In controlled experiments, ionization alarms react earlier than photoelectric alarms in smoldering fires, such as those involving paper of farmable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those involving paper of farmable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms or dual alarms to ensure the fastest response to both flaming and smoldering fires. Ionization alarms cost about \$5 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$50.   * All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm nutrit itself should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm have one alarms can be apprehended and the proper of the part of the proper of t		
A comprehensive study on residential smoke alarm technology, along with Underwriters Laboratories, the US Fire Administration, the US Consumer Product Safety Commission, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other Sponsors. This work evaluated current and emerging smoke alarm technology responses to the NIST website is http://smokealarm.inst.gov/). While additional research continues, the following information can be verified at this time.  Early detection of fires is crucial to escape time, because the time to untenable conditions in residences can be as liftle as a minutes for typical filening fine scenieros. Both horization and protoelectric andman simulations and protoelectric andman simulations and protoelectric andman simulations and protoelectric alarms (notized or special and technologies, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those inplicitle by ogareties in upholstered furniture, bedding materials, and mattreases.  Experts recommend that a home have both ionization and photoelectric alarms or dual alarms to ensure the fastest response to both flaming and smoldering fires. Such as those inplied by ogareties in upholstered furniture, bedding materials, and mattreases.  **All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$30.  **All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm with the manufacturers' respectively. The pattern of the pattern		
A comprehensive study on residential smoke alarm technology, along with Underwriters Laboratories, the US Fire Administration, the US Consumer Product Safety Commission, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other Sponsors. This work evaluated current and emerging smoke alarm technology responses to the NIST website is http://smokealarm.nist.gov/). While additional research continues, the following information can be verified at this time.  Early detection of fires is crucial to escape time, because the time to untenable conditions in residences can be as liftle as a minutes for typical filentify files scenarios.  In controlled experiments, ionization alarms react earlier than photoelectric alarms in statistical and intended the product of the		
A comprehensive study on residential smoke alarm technology, along with Underwriters National Institute of Standards and Technology, along with Underwriters Laboratories, the US Fire Administration, the US Consumer Product Safety Commission, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other Sponsors. This work evaluated current and emerging moke alarm technology responses to the NiST website is http://smokealarm.nist.gov/). While additional research continues, the following information can be verified at this time.  Early detection of fires is crucial to escape time, because the time to untenable conditions in residences can be as liftle as 0 minutes for type-statisming fire sceneries. Both indication and protocelectric sunder alarm technologies quickly alort occupants in most fire scenarios.  In controlled experiments, ionization alarms react earlier than photoelectric alarms in smoldering fires, such as those involving paper of fammable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those ignited by digartetis in upholsteried untimule, bedding materials, and mathresses.  Experts recommend that a home have both ionization and photoelectric alarms or dual alarms to ensure the fastest response to both fiaming and smoldering fires. Ionization alarms cost about \$5 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$30.  **All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm have in an anticipation of a proper properly. First the delector with a manufacturer sinstructions, and if possible reflected to away from the kitchen or bathronom. Som		
A comprehensive study on residential smoke alarm technology, along with Underwriters National Institute of Standards and Technology, along with Underwriters Laboratories, the US Fire Administration, the US Consumer Product Safety Commission, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other Sponsors. This work evaluated current and emerging smoke alarm technology responses to the NIST website is http://smokealarm.nist.gov/). While additional research continues, the following information can be verified at this time.  Early detection of fires is crucial to escape time, because the time to untenable conditions in residences on the as liftle as 2 minutes for types (alichy) safer occupants in med fire scenarios.  In controlled experiments, ionization alarms react earlier than photoelectric alarms in fast-flaming fires, such as those involving paper or flammable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those involving paper or flammable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those inputs dely objective in upholstered turniture, bedding materials, and mathesiaes.  Experts recommend that a home have both ionization and photoelectric alarms or dual alarms to ensure the fastest response to both flaming and smoldering fires. Ionization alarms cost about \$5 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$30.  **Operational Control of the scenario of t		-
A comprehensive study on residential smoke alarm technology, was recently completed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, along with Underwriters Laboratories, the US Fire Administration, the US Consumer Product Safety Commission, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other Sponsors. This work evaluated current and emerging smoke alarm technology responses the NIST website is http://smokealarm.nist.gov/). While additional research continues, the following information can be verified at this time.  Early detection of fires is crucial to escape time, because the time to untenable conditions in residences on the as liftle as 3 minutes for typical floming fire scenarios. Both inotation and photoelectric smoke alarm behalogies quickly slare occupants in most the scenarios.  In controlled experiments, ionization alarms react earlier than photoelectric alarms in fast-flaming fires, such as those involving paper or flammable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those injunity by cigarettes in uphoblered turniture, bedding materials, and mattresses.  Experts recommend that a home have both ionization and photoelectric alarms or dual alarms to ensure the fastest response to both flaming and smoldering fires, lonization alarms cost about \$5 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$50.  **Operation of the scenario of the sc	*	
A comprehensive study on residential smoke alarm technology, along with Underwriters Hational Institute of Standards and Technology, along with Underwriters Laboratories, the US Fire Administration, the US Consumer Product Safety Commission, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other Sponsors. This work evaluated current and emerging smoke alarm technology responses to the Consumer of the Con	_	
Commission, the US centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other Sponsors. This work evaluated current and emerging smoke alarm technology responses to common residential fire scenarios and nuisance alarm sources (the link to published work on the information can be verified at this time.  • Early detection of fires is crucial to escape time, because the time to untenable conditions in residences can be as little as 3 minutes for typical flaming fire scenarios. Both ionization and photoelectric smoke alarm technologies quickly alert occupants in most fire scenarios.  • In controlled experiments iniziation alarms react certiler than photoelectric alarms in fast-flaming fires, such as those involving paper or flammable lequics, while photoelectric alarms that the controlled experiments iniziation alarms react certiler than photoelectric alarms in smoldering fires, such as those ignited by cigarettes in upholstered furniture, bedding materials, and mattresses.  • Experts recommend that a home have both ionization and photoelectric alarms or dual alarms to ensure the fastest response to both flaming and smoldering fires, lonization alarms cost about \$5 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$30.		
Commission, the US centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other Sponsors. This work evaluated current and emerging smoke alarm technology responses to common residential fire scenarios and nuisance alarm sources (the link to published work on the information can be verified at this time.  • Early detection of fires is crucial to escape time, because the time to untenable conditions in residences can be as little as 3 minutes for typical flaming fire scenarios. Both ionization and photoelectric smoke alarm technologies quickly alert occupants in most fire scenarios.  • In controlled experiments iniziation alarms react certiler than photoelectric alarms in fast-flaming fires, such as those involving paper or flammable lequics, while photoelectric alarms that the controlled experiments iniziation alarms react certiler than photoelectric alarms in smoldering fires, such as those ignited by cigarettes in upholstered furniture, bedding materials, and mattresses.  • Experts recommend that a home have both ionization and photoelectric alarms or dual alarms to ensure the fastest response to both flaming and smoldering fires, lonization alarms cost about \$5 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$30.	A comprehensive study on residential smoke alarm technology was recently completed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology along with Underwriters	
sponsors. This work evaluated current and emerging smoke alarm technology responses to common residental fire scenarios and nuisance alarm sources (the link to published work on the NIST website is http://smokealarm.inst.gov/). While additional research continues, the following information can be verified at this time.  • Early detection of fires is crucial to escape time, because the time to untenable conditions in residences can be as fittle as a minutes for typical flaming fire scenarios. Both ionization and photoelectric smoke alarm technologies quickly alert occupants in most fire scenarios.  • In controlled experiments, ionization alarms react earlier than photoelectric alarms in fast-flaming fires, such as those involving paper or flammable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms is moddering fires, such as those gined by cigarettes in upholstered furniture, bedding materials, and mattresses.  • Experts recommend that a home have both ionization and photoelectric alarms or dual alarms to ensure the fastest response to both flaming and smoldering fires, ionization alarms cost about \$5 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$30.	Commission, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other	
NIST website is <a href="http://smokealarm.ist.gov/">http://smokealarm.ist.gov/</a> . While additional research continues, the following information can be verified at this time.  * Early detection of fires is crucial to escape time, because the time to untenable conditions in residences can be as <i>fitte</i> as a <i>minuse</i> for typical flaming fire scenarios. Soft indiration and photoelectric smoke alarm technologies quickly alert occupants in most fire scenarios.  * In controlled experiments, ionization alarms react earlier than photoelectric alarms in fast-flaming fires, such as those ignited by cigarettes in upholstered trunture, bedding materials, and mattresses.  * Experts recommend that a home have both ionization and photoelectric alarms or dual alarms to ensure the fastest response to both flaming and smotdering fires, lonization alarms cost about \$5 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$30.  * All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate or the complete of the complete of the complete or the compl	sponsors. This work evaluated current and emerging smoke alarm technology responses to common residential fire scenarios and nuisance alarm sources (the link to published work on the	
residences can be as little as 3 minutes for typical flaming fire scenarios. Both ionization and photoelectric smoke alarm technologies quickty alert occupants in most fire scenarios.  In controlled experiments, ionization alarms react earlier than photoelectric alarms in fast-flaming fires, such as those involving paper or flammable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those ignited by eigarettes in uphotisered furniture, bedding materials, and mattresses.  Experts recommend that a home have both ionization and photoelectric alarms or dual alarms to ensure the fastest response to both flaming and smoldering fires lonization alarms cost about \$5 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$30.  All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced every 10 years.  - Never remove the batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the detector with a newspaper or towel to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencinic feature, so nouisance alarms can be	NIST website is <a href="http://smokealarm.nist.gov/">http://smokealarm.nist.gov/</a> ). While additional research continues, the following	
In controlled experiments, ionization alarms react earlier than photoelectric alarms in fast-flaming fires, such as those involving paper or flammable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those ignited by cigarettes in upholstered furniture, bedding materials, and mattresses.  Experts recommend that a home have both ionization and photoelectric alarms or dual alarms to ensure the fastest response to both flaming and smoldering fires, longuation alarms cost about \$5 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$30.   All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced every 10 years.   - Never remove the batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the detector with a newspaper or towel to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencino feature.	Early detection of fires is crucial to escape time, because the time to untenable conditions in	
fires, such as those involving paper or flammable liquids, while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those ignited by cigarettes in upholstered furniture, bedding materials, and mattresses.  • Experts recommend that a home have both ionization and photoelectric alarms or dual alarms to ensure the fastest response to both flaming and smoldering fires ionization alarms cost about \$5 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$30.  • • All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced every 10 years.  • • Never remove the batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the detector with a newspaper or towel to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencing feature. So unisance alarms can be	photoelectric smoke alarm technologies quickly alert occupants in most fire scenarios.	
while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering fires, such as those ignited by cigarettes in uphotsleed frunture, bedding materials, and mattresses.  Experts recommend that a home have both ionization and photoelectric alarms or dual alarms to ensure the fastest response to both flaming and smoldering fires. Ionization alarms cost about \$5 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$30.  * All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects, Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate photoelectric least one cost of his battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year, a addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced every 10 years.  * Never remove the batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the detector with a newspaper of towel to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencing feature. So nuisance alarms can be	<ul> <li>In controlled experiments, ionization alarms react earlier than photoelectric alarms in fast-flaming fires, such as those involving paper or flammable liquids</li> </ul>	
Experts recommend that a home have both ionization and photoelectric alarms or dual alarms to ensure the fastest response to both flaming and smoldering fires. Ionization alarms cost about \$5 retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$50.   All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced every 10 years.  Never remove the batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the defector with a newspaper of towel to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm ma according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencino feature. So nuisance alarms can be	while photoelectric alarms tend to react substantially earlier than ionization alarms in smoldering	
- * All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced even to displaced as the smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the detector with a newspaper or towel to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarm since are used to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms need to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silention feature, so not unisance alarms can be	mattresses.	
- * All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced every 10 years.  - * Never remove the batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the detector with a newspaper or towel to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencino feature, so no usance alarms can be	ensure the fastest response to both flaming and smoldering fires. Ionization alarms cost about \$5	
• All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced every 10 years.  - Never remove the batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the defector with a newspaper or towel to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencing feature, so nuisance alarms can be	retail, photoelectric alarms cost about \$20 and dual alarms cost about \$30.	
• All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced every 10 years.  - Never remove the batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the detector with a newspaper or towel to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencino feature. So nuisance alarms can be		
• All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced every 10 years.  - Never remove the batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the detector with a newspaper or towel to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencino feature. So nuisance alarms can be		
• All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced every 10 years.  - Never remove the batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the detector with a newspaper or towel to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencino feature. So nuisance alarms can be		J <u> </u>
• All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced every 10 years.  - Never remove the batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the detector with a newspaper or towel to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencino feature. So nuisance alarms can be		
• All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced every 10 years.  - Never remove the batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the detector with a newspaper or towel to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencino feature, so nuisance alarms can be		
• All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced every 10 years.  - Never remove the batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the detector with a newspaper or towel to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencino feature, so nuisance alarms can be		
• All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced every 10 years.      • Never remove the batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the detector with a newspaper or towel to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencing feature, so nuisance alarms can be		
• All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced every 10 years.      • Never remove the batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the detector with a newspaper or towel to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencing feature. So nuisance alarms can be		
guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced every 10 years.   • Never remove the batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the detector with a newspaper or towel to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencinof feature, so nouisance alarms can be	**	1
guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate properly. If the unit is battery operated or has battery back-up, the batteries should be replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced every 10 years.   • Never remove the batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the detector with a newspaper or towel to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencinof feature, so nouisance alarms can be		
replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself should be replaced every 10 years.  • Never remove the batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the detector with a newspaper or towel to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencinof feature. so nouisance alarms can be	<ul> <li>All smoke alarms must be kept free of dust and insects. Current manufacturers' guidance is to test alarms weekly and clean them monthly to make sure they operate</li> </ul>	
Never remove the batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the detector with a newspaper or towel to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencing feature. So nuisance alarms can be	replaced at least once a year. In addition, experts say that the smoke alarm unit itself	
newspaper or tower to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencing feature, so nuisance alarms can be	should be replaced every 10 years.	
newspaper or tower to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the manufacturer's instructions, and if possible relocate it away from the kitchen or bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencing feature, so nuisance alarms can be	Never remove the batteries to disable a smoke alarm, even if you experience "nuisance" alarms, such as while cooking or showering. Fan the detector with a	
bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencing feature, so nuisance alarms can be	newspaper or towel to stop the alarm. Clean the smoke alarm according to the	
	bathroom. Some smoke alarms have a silencing feature, so nuisance alarms can be	-

Evidence indicates that some children may not awaken from the sound of a smoke alarm. Parents should hold a fire drill during the night so they can assess their children's ability to awaken and respond appropriately. If children, or any other family members, do not awaken to or hear the smoke alarm, the home escape plan should be adjusted accordingly to help get all family members out safely. NASFM is aware of certain types of alarms that project a recording of the parents' voice or some other sound to which children may be more responsive than the traditional alarm.

For elderly people, those who have impaired hearing or those who have other
disabilities that make the alarm difficult to hear, there are smoke alarms that use
strobe lights and vibrators in addition to sound. Exploring alternative approaches
such as these may make sense in those households.

W.	
Our Certification classes	
Who For ??  The people that pound the nails!!  The people that work for the people who pound nails!!  Building Officials, engineers & architects  Home Inspectors  What will be covered ??  Fundamental Foundations, Carpentry and Framing  Brick, Wood, Steel, Plastic — Where, When & How  Weather Protection — A snug down Parka for your house	
Oil, Wood, Gas, Solar – Which & Why??     Basic Electricity & Plumbing – Do's & Don'ts     IRC & Fire Codes     Safety, and First Aid     It's Your Business – Insurance, Bonding & Liability  Why would you want to go ??	
- Wily would you want to go ??	
Thank You and	
• We Look Forward to seeing you in our future classes!!	
Brian Dunbar for Sherwood Inspection Services	
www. sherwoodinspection.com	
Visit the Sherwood Inspection Services Blog	